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BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

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President Stresses Rapid Progress of Brazil

Pegged Rate Imports Set

Schedule of Priority Items Issued by Superintendency of Currency and Credit

The Superintendency of Currency and Credit, of the Bank of Brazil, recently issued regulations covering the types of imports on which the "pegged" parity rate of exchange would apply. A translation of these rules, published on February 28, follows:

"The Council of the Superintendency of Currency and Credit, in accordance with article 3, item h, and article 6 of decree law 7,293 of Feb. 2, 1935, and considering:

—that the importable goods listed below, are considered essential to the economy;

—that even minimum quantities of these goods, as required to cover Brazil's needs, are absorbing substantial amounts of foreign exchange;

—that these goods are designed to cover the basic sectors of the Brazilian economy, and that their prices therefore exert a strong influence on the domestic cost level;

—that it is necessary to safeguard the nation's economic development:

Resolves:

1) During the present shortage of foreign currencies, the goods listed below shall be licensable for import at official currency rates:

2) The Bank of Brazil export and import department (CEXIM) may establish limits on imports of the goods listed below;

3) The granting of licenses for imports of goods listed below shall obey general rules at present effective, issued by the advisory com-

(*See Page* 2)

Unusual Setting for Rio's Sugarloaf

Rio de Janeiro's famous landmark, "Pão de Açúcar" (Sugarloaf) has an unusual aspect, when seen from the cool shadows of this monumental arch. Sugarloaf mountain presents a curious link between the mysterious past and the technological present. At its peak is located the transmitting unit of the Tupy Television Station, whilst on its flanks Brazilian archeologists have discovered enigmatic inscriptions, which some believe to be runic in origin.

Brazil Provides Stability, Expanding Market, Great Resources, Says Lodi

Brazilian Industrial Leader Highlights His Country's Drive for Progress

Brazil's combination of advantages to investors, in the form of political stability, a steadily growing internal market, and great natural resources, were stressed by prominent industrialist Euvaldo Lodi, in a speech on March 18, at New York's Hotel Pierre, at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Brazilian Association.

The speaker, who is president of the National Confederation of Industries, pointed out that his country's rate of population growth of more than a million a year, together with a reasonable beginning of urban concentration, and stable juridical institutions favorable to private enterprise, afford the essential conditions for firm economic expansion.

(*See Page* 4)

Message Sent To Congress

Even Faster Advances Held Needed to Achieve Higher Standards of Living

Brazil's rate of progress in some sectors of development is among the most rapid in the world, President Getúlio Vargas pointed out in his Message to Congress, presented at the formal opening of the Third Legislative Session on March 15th.

Despite this, he emphasized, the present rate of development is still insufficient to satisfy the aspirations of the Brazilian people for a higher standard of living.

Credit for trade and industry was expanded in 1952, the President mentioned, and Bank of Brazil loans rose to a figure 89 per cent higher than in 1950.

The drive to increase productive capacity was shown by the Cr.$592 million (about $30 million) spent for machinery, and equipment imports in 1952, compared with the figures of Cr.$427 millions and Cr.$267 millions, respectively, in 1951 and 1950.

Tractor imports in particular were impressively boosted. President Vargas showed that 23,000 units entering Brazil last year, compared to 9,000 during the 1946-1950 period.

Encouragement to agriculture took the form of an extensive program for building silos and warehouses, expansion of the colonization program, re-sale of agricultural machinery and implements to farmers at cost, and other constructive measures.

Production of electric power was raised 8.6% above the output for 1951. Generating capacity, which had amounted to 1.94 mil-

(*See Page* 2)

Vargas' Message to Congress Stresses Rapid Advances

Output Indexes Held Encouraging

National Income, Per Capita Consumption Said to Show Marked Increases

(*From Page* 1)

lion kilowatts in 1951, rose to 2.08 million in 1952.

Extra 684,000 Kw Ahead

One sign of the fast rate of expansion ahead was the approval of eight loan projects covering a total power capacity of 684,000 kilowatts.

Excerpts from President Getúlio Vargas' Message to Congress follow:

Economic and Financial Policy

"The progress of Brazil is quite substantial, although it could be swifter and more balanced. The indices of production are still encouraging, despite the as yet insufficient expansion of agricultural and basic industrial production, and power and transport shortages."

"Estimates of national income and indices of per capita consumption show a marked increase."

"Brazil faces considerable problems, and the government is alert to them, and is paying heed to measures for a more rapid improvement in the living standards of the people."

Vast Forward Strides

"However, Brazil is taking vast forward strides, as is attested to by authoritative, disinterested international observers, who have compared the development of Brazil with that of other similar countries. (The observations of) the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) are a case in point."

"It is by no means my purpose to conceal or overlook the negative factors which play a part in the present economic situation and structure along with the many positive aspects of the country's existence."

"Quite to the contrary, my purpose is preferably to focus attention on the former factors, and to bring them to the attention of the Congress and people of Brazil, so that, with the cooperation of all concerned, they may speedily be overcome."

Credit for Production

"The government's policy has been to reduce speculative credit and increase credit for productive purposes . . . The effects of this policy will be felt to an increasing extent, through greater support to the producing classes and through a diffusion of credit through the interior of the country, by means of the entire banking system and not merely the official banks."

Balance of Payments

"The present state of desequilibrium of the balance of payments is being overcome, through the corrective measures taken, and I believe it will shortly be entirely remedied."

"The medium-term loan of $300 million will hasten recuperation in this respect, and it is to be hoped that the free exchange law will improve export conditions and convert into an automatic form of control of imports, a necessary evil which is a vulnerable point of all nations."

"We must improve the selection of imports, reduce the internal demand for foreign products, and produce both exportable products, and substitutes for import products.

Foreign Debt

"Brazil's Foreign Debt Service continued to be performed in a completely regular manner, in 1952."

"This service includes not only direct commitments of the Government of the Union, but also loans taken by the State and Municipal governments, covered by plan "B" of the regularization agreements, and concluded in accordance with decree-law No. 6019, of 23rd November 1943, and sterling loans obtained by the Coffee Institute (São Paulo) and by the Banco do Estado de São Paulo."

"The foreign debt was equivalent to 276,984,962 pounds sterling, (equivalent to Cr.$14.5 billions) on December 31st, 1931."

Sharply Tapered

"By December 31st, 1952, it had been reduced to Cr.$4.7 billions (roughly $230 millions, at par), (of which sum Cr.$2.6 billions were direct original commitments of the national treasury)."

"The total foreign debt in the various currencies was then as follows:

Dollars	**131,642,945**
Pounds sterling	**41,948,839**
French francs, gold	**21,970,500**
French francs, paper	**107,114,115**
Florins	**6,037,300**

International Monetary Fund

"On 31st December, 1951, Brazil's obligations to the International Monetary Fund amounted to US $65,000,000."

"This was as a result of the following purchases of foreign currency: US $15,000,000, on 5th April, 1949; US $22,500,000 on

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Rio Roof Garden Shows Style, Grace

The verve and originality of the Brazilian artist is nowhere better shown than in the landscape gardening creations that adorn many public buildings. This tropical garden, with its bizarre curves, graces the roof of Rio's Re-Insurance Institute. In the background can be seen Guanabara Bay, one of the world's largest landlocked harbors, with its encircling chain of mountains.

Isle of Glowing Embers

The name Brazil actually signifies "isle of glowing embers", according to editor and columnist Jules van Item, as quoted in New Jersey's Bergen Evening Record.

"When the early Portuguese explorers of by-gone days first came upon the land we now call Brazil," explains Mr. van Item, "they were most deeply impressed by the flaming hue of the abundant red dyewod tree, the 'pau Brasil'."

"It made them think of glowing embers, the Portuguese word for which is "brasa" (bra-zah). The change from "brasa" to "Brasil" is due to the fact that Brazil, from a legendary point of view, was said to be an island. Thus, if we take the word "brasa", (bra-zah) and "ile" (island), we get Brazil: The Isle of Glowing Embers".

Linking ancient traditions with modern progress, etymologist van Item comments ". . . we may well say that the "glowing embers" of the country's vast resources are being fanned into a flame of production."

Rubber Industry Sold $200 Million in 1952

Is Fastest-Growing Sector of Activity

Tire Production Was Hiked 1500 Percent Between 1939 and 1952

Total sales of Brazil's rubber industry, fastest-expanding industrial sector in the country, amounted to about Cr.$3.8 billions, in 1952, according to Mr. Cássio Fonseca, Vice President of the Executive Commission on Rubber (Comissão Executiva da Borracha).

This figure is equivalent to about $200 million, at the parity rate of exchange.

The index of consumption for manufactured rubber goods was 890, in 1952 (1939 = 100).

Boom in Tires

Tire production rose from about 100,000 units in 1939 to 1,636,279 in 1952, a more than 1,500 percent increase.

(An interesting development in the tire industry is the setting-up of the Dunlop Brazilian factory, recently reported approaching completion at Campinas in the State of São Paulo, and the increase of share capital of Dunlop do Brasil, S.A., to a total of Cr.$200 million.)

Stabilization Is Key

This prosperity is a result of the government's market stabilization policy, according to Mr. Fonseca.

This policy has included price guarantees to producers, and encouragement of development of the domestic market.

"The production sector", he said, "is open to private initiative, and the government grants facilities to rubber producers, with a view to greater output."

Proper Return Assured

"Through the Amazon Credit Bank, it assures them of a proper return for their products, in addition to ensuring consumption."

Almost two hundred factories are now consuming Brazilian rubber, it was explained.

This system, according to Mr. Fonseca, has made it possible to avoid both periodical crises of over production, and the evils of price fluctuations.

Stability Stressed

As a result of these directives, he declared, the rubber industry is today one of the most stable in Brazil, and is free from the need for repeatedly re-adjusting its prices.

Despite the rapid growth of the Brazilian rubber industry, production of natural rubber has been able to keep up with it, and it is unlikely, according to Mr. Cássio Fonseca, that the country will have to import rubber during 1953.

Output Is Boosted

Total output of natural rubber last year, according to statistics presented by President Vargas in his Message to Congress, was 33 thousand tons.

This represents an increase of almost 33 percent over the 25 thousand tons obtained in 1951.

The rubber industry in Brazil is operating on a full-employment basis, and provides work for a labor force of thirty thousand.

Large Extraction Force

About eighty thousand workers are engaged in rubber extraction, in the producing regions, according to Mr. Cássio Fonseca, and scientifically-planned centers are now being set up for social, educational and technical assistance.

One of the purposes of these centers is to study methods for increasing output of rubber per unit of cultivated area.

Lodi Meets U.S. Business Leaders

Mr. Euvaldo Lodi, President of Brazil's Confederation of Industries, addressed members of the American Brazilian Association on prospects in trade between the two countries, at a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Pierre on March 18th. Left to right, are seen: Mr. Berent Friele, director of International Basic Economy Corporation, Mr. Lodi, and Mr. L. C. Irvine, President of the American Brazilian Association. Photo by courtesy of IBM International.

SHIPPING MERGER AHEAD

President Vargas has instructed the Minister of Finance to draw up a plan to merge the two Government-operated shipping companies, Lloyd Brasileiro and Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira, according to the Brazilian press.

2nd Brazil Special Section is Issued

A second thirty-two page special supplement on Brazil was published on March 17th by the *New York Herald Tribune*. The previous supplement had been issued on March 31st last year. These supplements are believed to be the largest ever issued in the United States on any foreign country.

One of the highlights of this supplement was a front-page message from President Getúlio Vargas in which he stated:

"It is with satisfaction that I address this message of greetings to the great people of the United States of America."

"Today, more than ever, mutual collaboration is necessary so that we, together with the other American republics, should be able to safeguard our democratic institutions and common traditions against external threats."

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau cooperated in the preparation of this supplement, as in the case of the previous one, and Mr. Licurgo Costa, Director of the Bureau, contributed an article on present trends in two-way trade. Mr. Costa emphasized the signs of a forthcoming improvement in the trade balance between Brazil and the United States.

Appeal Is Made for Drouth Aid Funds

A contribution list for the victems of the North-East drouths has been opened by the Itamarati, Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Brazilian Embassy would be grateful for donations by Brazilian citizens in the United States. Such contributions may be made to:

Brazilian Embassy
3007 Whitehaven Street nw
Washington, D. C.

They will be forwarded to Legião Brasileira de Assistência.

Lodi Stresses Vast Brazil Possibilities

But Warns of Some Pitfalls, Obstacles

Country Is Called Large and Safe Field for Capital Investments

(*From Page 1*)

He drew attention to a series of pitfalls and obstacles observed in the cooperation between the United States and Brazil, and made recommendations for the improvement of such cooperation.

Significant passages of Mr. Lodi's speech are given beneath. More extensive extracts will be published by the American Brazilian Association in the forthcoming issue of its magazine Brazil.

"No other country at present can offer a larger and safer field for capital investment. No other country can offer at present all of the following factors which are indispensible to the success and security of great investments: a democratic regime and political stability, a constantly expanding internal market and enormous potential resources to be exploited."

"Brazil is earnestly and deliberately accelerating the tempo of its economic development. Brazil is conceiving and providing the tools and the revision of the material means which are needed to reach this objective. This can no longer be postponed. Such a goal does not presuppose, however, the abandonment of private enterprise nor does it demand the sacrifice of international cooperation, public or private in the pursuit of an autarchic utopia. To the contrary, the result of this policy is to strengthen private enterprise and, in the process of its realization, ample room is reserved for foreign collaboration."

"In Brazil, we have the essential conditions for a firm economic expansion. Abundant national resources, even though scattered; a population that grows at a rate of more than a million a year; a reasonable beginning of urban concentration; stable juridical institutions favorable to private enterprise, and, finally, the resolute will to mobilize the resources of nature for national and international welfare."

"It is not enough to create a favorable climate for the importation of capital; it is equally necessary that the developed countries simultaneously enhance a favorable climate for the export of capital. Due to the relatively high levels of remuneration obtained in the American domestic market, the development of a favorable climate for exportation of capital would require the concession, on the part of the American government, of tax incentives that would benefit capital invested in undeveloped countries, to the extent of compensating for the disadvantages, risks and friction inherent to foreign investments. Several proposals have been advanced for the elimination of double taxation which, as a single measure, would perhaps be more important than the creation in the undeveloped countries of a favorable climate for the importation of capital."

"Exchange difficulties in their present acute form should not be considered as an obstacle for this cooperative program of economic development. Before anything else, they are circumstantial, of short duration and the result of an anomalous situation. Due to the persistence of prevailing international conditions, the exchange reform now enacted in my country will allow the exportation of our overpriced commodities at prevailing international prices."

Before his departure for Brazil, last week, Mr. Euvaldo Lodi gave a farewell luncheon for prominent American and Brazilian businessmen and public figures, at which he stressed his faith in the harmonious cooperation between the two countries, for the defence of mutual ideals.

Among those present at Mr. Lodi's luncheon reception were Mr. L. C. Irvine, president of the American-Brazilian Association; Mr. Berent Friele, Director of the International Basic Economy Corporation; Mr. Mário Capelli, a director of enterprises belonging to the Euvaldo Lodi industrial group; Mr. Robert de F. Boomer, Director of South American Operations for the Lone Star Cement Company; and Mr. James Drumm and Mr. John Abbink, of Drumm & Abbink, the investment counsellors. (Mr. Abbink is well-known in Brazil as the author of the Abbink economic report).

Anti-Drouth Project in N-E Brazil

Building operations on an irrigation dam, in the State of Paraíba do Norte. Such operations are a familiar sight in the Northeast of Brazil, where, according to the Brazilian press, 359 irrigation reservoirs (called "açudes") have been built. The majority of the reservoirs are concentrated in the State of Ceará, which has 277. Anti-drouth measures are being energetically pushed in the Northeast, and should greatly benefit from the forthcoming supply of vast quantities of electricity by the Paulo Afonso hydro-electric development, planned for an ultimate capacity of 900,000 kilowatts.

License Processing Stops Temporarily

The Bank of Brazil has temporarily suspended the acceptance of applications for import licenses, according to advice No. 307, dated March 19th, pending special studies, in the light of the recently - approved free - exchange law.

A translation of the notice is given below:

"The Export & Import Board of the Bank of Brazil hereby makes it publicly known that, in view of the need for adapting its internal services to the execution of Law No. 1807, of 7th January, 1953, and in order to examine the considerable number of applications already in its possession, in the light of the new legislation and the system of operation which it will hereinafter adopt, has decided to suspend temporarily the acceptance of applications for import licenses."

"The new licensing procedure which the Board is now studying will be especially aimed at establishing on a normal basis the continuous flow of foreign trade, and will be put into effect beginning in the second half of 1953."

"Applications at present in the hands of the Board will be examined in the light of existing criteria, and will be met to the extent of exchange availabilities, so that supplies essential to the economic life of the country may not be interrupted."

French Help to Build 145,000 Ton a Year Alkali Plant

Vargas Highlights Exchange Savings

Four Contracts Are Signed to Cover Financing and Technical Know-How

Four contracts were recently signed between the Brazilian Government and Brazilian and French interests, in the presence of President Getúlio Vargas, for financing and technical assistance in the completion of the National Alkali Company's 145,000 ton a year plant at Cabo Frio in the State of Rio.

This initial production figure will be composed of 100,000 tons of soda ash and 45,000 tons of caustic soda, the Brazilian press discloses.

It is estimated that this plant will save Brazil from $10 to $12 million in foreign exchange, at the outset, and as much as $30 million, in later phases of development.

President Vargas, when signing the contract, gave a short speech in which he stressed the importance of the alkali industry to Brazil's progress, and emphasized the need for superseding imports by local processing of raw materials.

Financing will be provided by "Comptoir Internationale d'Achats et Ventes à l'Etranger", which has contracted with the National Alkali Company to grant it a loan in French francs equivalent to $12 millions, for construction purposes.

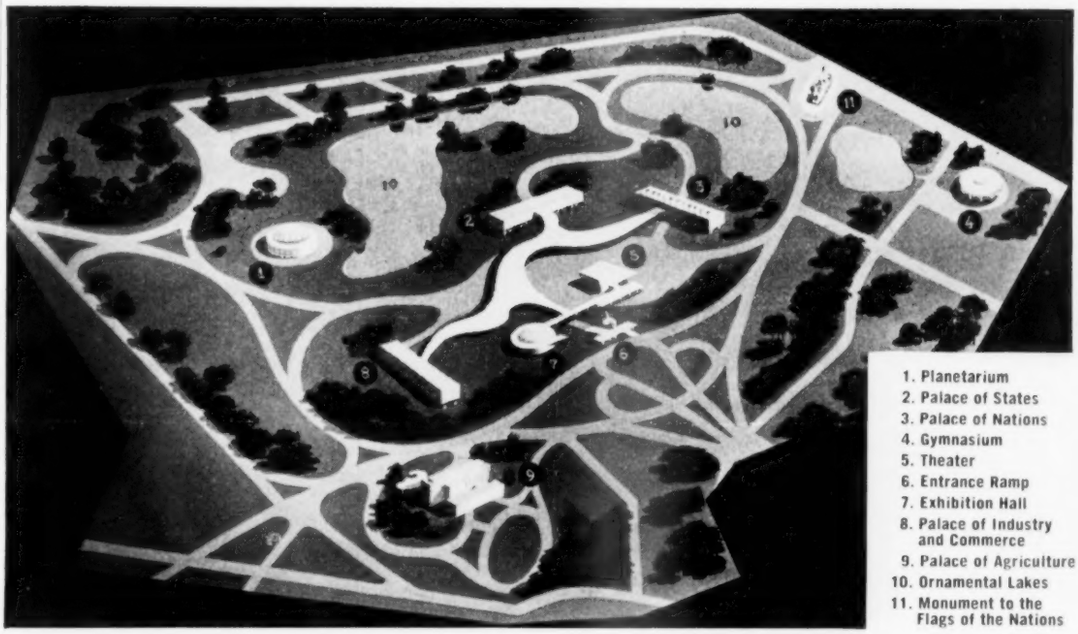
Technical know-how and assistance will be provided by Société Krebs & Compagnie, at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

This corporation will carry out the installation project for the plant.

The Brazilian government has signed a contract with the "Comptoir Internationale d'Achats et Ventes à l'Etranger," guaranteeing the $12 million loan granted to the National Alkali Company.

Finally, the National Bank for Economic Development will provide the National Alkali Company with currency financing to the extent of Cr.$180 millions (about $9 millions, at par)

Modernistic Layout of São Paulo IV Centennial Park



An advance layout plan of São Paulo's Ibirapuera Park, scene of the city's Fourth Centennial Exhibition and World Trade Fair, shows that the modernistic architectural and landscaping tradition of Brazilian designers has been given full sway. At Point 6 an elevated entrance ramp will give a panoramic view over the whole area. The gymnasium, at Point 4, will have a capacity for twenty thousand spectators, whilst the theater (5), will hold three thousand. Of particular interest is the planetarium (1), first in Brazil and in Latin America. All the buildings constructed for the Centennial and the Trade Fair will be permanent. The exhibition and grounds will cover a total area of over sixteen million square feet.

Brazilian News and Notes

BILLION CRUZEIROS FOR POWER

The Federation of Industries of São Paulo has presented State Governor Lucas Garcez with a plan calling for formation of a billion-cruzeiro power company "Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras".

Shares in the company would be held by the State government, the Federation of Industries of São Paulo and the Center of Industries of São Paulo.

DRIED MILK IN STRONG DEMAND

Dried milk production in Brazil rose from 885 tons a year in 1942 to 9,458 tons a year in 1951, according to the São Paulo.

This is an increase of almost 970 percent.

Imports also boomed, rising to 6,729 tons during a nine-month period of 1952. During the corresponding period of 1951 they had been 2,803 tons.

ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL SOUGHT

A group of engineers, headed by Dr. Jonatas Pachecó, was recently reported heading for North-East Brazil, where they will endeavor to cause artificial rainfall.

For another aspect of the engineering measures being taken to combat drouth, please see illustration on the opposite page.

SANTOS FUEL IMPORTS UPPED

Diesel oil imports through the port of Santos rose 44.4 percent from 1951 to 1952. Last year's total was 345,917 tons, against 239,546 for the previous year.

There was a 52.3% increase in butane gas imports, from 7,800 tons in 1951 to 11,883 tons last year.

Fuel oil and gasoline imports totaled 1,051,426 tons and 1,030,961 tons showing increases of 18.3% and 22.3%, respectively, over the 1951 figures.

SUBWAY AUTHORIZED

The mayor of Rio de Janeiro has authorized signing of a contract for the building of the Federal District Subway, according to the Brazilian press.

The project will be executed by "Société Générale de Traction et d'Explorations" a subsidiary of the "Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Metropolitain de Paris," it is understood.

BRAZIL MOVIE SHOWN ON COAST

Audiences on the West Coast had an opportunity to get a movie glimpse of modern Brazil during March, when Mr. Charles Perry Weimer, who has been styled "Photographic Ambassador of the Americas", toured San Francisco, Oakland, Long Beach, Los Angeles and other cities, presenting a color-film lecture on the country.

Mr. Weimer had previously made a similar tour of the mid-West, during which, he reports, an estimated 25,000 saw the film. Audience reaction, he adds, was enthusiastic, and many inquiries were received

Vargas' Message to Congress Stresses Rapid Advances

Public Finances In a Healthy State

Steel Expansion and Atomic Power Research Projects Are Being Pushed

(*From Page 2*)

15th November, 1949; and US $28,000,000 (10,000,000), on 9th January, 1951. A further purchase of US $37,500,000, on 19th February, 1952, raised that figure to US $103,000,000."

"As a result of understandings with the Superintendency of Currency and Credit, the following schedule of payments was agreed upon:

On —	
1st June, 1952	US $ 15,000,000
1st July, 1952	25,000,000
1st Aug., 1952	25,500,000
15th Feb., 1953	18,750,000
15th Mar., 1953	18,750,000
	US $103,000,000

"The first four of these instalments were paid at the agreed times, so that our commitments now consist merely of the last instalment."

Public Finances

"The 1952 financial year closed with a surplus of Cr.$2.3 billions (about $110 million, at par)."

"This was the second surplus achieved by the present administration, as can be seen from the table given at foot of page.

"These results, which reduce the internal inflationary pressure, have greatly contributed to the initial success of the anti-inflationary policy which my government is undertaking."

S.A.L.T.E. Plan

"In the general budget of the Republic for 1952, a figure of Cr.$1,633,248,150. (about $80 million) was assigned to the various undertakings covered by the S.A.L.T.E. Plan. Of this figure, Cr.$1,251,800,000 (about $60 million) was assigned for Transport developments."

"The general administration of the S.A.L.T.E. plan has deposited in the Bank of Brazil an amount of Cr.$1,559,476,167, (roughly $78 million), which is at the disposal of the various organizations entrusted with the execution of the respective sectors of the program."

"In point of structure, there has never been any substantial difference between the activities provided for under the S.A.L.T.E. plan and the tasks normally assigned, under the legislation in force, to the traditional federal administration organizations."

Purpose of Plan

"The chief purpose of the S.A.L.T.E. plan is to perform some of the working programs related to health, nutrition, transport and power, through a joint effort on the part of the Federal Government and state and municipal governments, as well as autonomous government organizations, joint-economy concerns, quasi governmental or private establishments, with a view to intensifying certain undertakings of special public interest, without prejudice to the ordinary powers of those same public or private entities."

"With the commencement of the activities of the National Economic Development Bank, 'Petrobras' and the execution of the Coal Plan, the time has come to give a new structure to the S.A.L.T.E. plan, and link it in with that of other government undertakings. The Government will soon propose to the National Congress such measures as it finds suitable for adoption."

Budgetary situation. (in Cr.$ millions)

Year:	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus or Deficit*
1946	11,569.6	14,202.5	— 2,633.0
1947	13,853.5	13,393.2	+ 460.2
1948	15,699.0	15,695.6	+ 3.4
1949	17,916.5	20,726.7	— 2,810.2
1950	19,372.8	23,669.9	— 4,297.1
1951	27,428.0	24,609.3	+ 2,818.7
1952	30,739.6	28,460.7	+ 2,278.9

Cia. Siderúrgica Nacional, S.A.

"Brazil's chief steel plant last year reached the highest levels of production achieved since the start of its operations."

"Gross production in 1952, was 300,348 tons of coke, 358,979 tons of pig iron and 476,234 tons of ingot steel."

Expansion of Plant

"As was pointed out in my Message to Congress last year, Volta Redonda reached the limit of its production, on the basis of the first blast furnace."

"The work of building and assembling equipment for the expansion of the plant authorized by Congress in 1951, and which merely started that year, was greatly intensified in 1952, and is now well advanced."

"Along with the work of building and assembling the equipment for first expansion phase of the plant, which will raise output to 710,000 tons of ingot steel a year, preliminary studies and an advance project have been concluded for the second phase of expansion, the goal of which is to increase production to more than a million tons a year."

Atomic Power

"In this field, the National Research Council has carried out an aerial, magnetometric and scintillometric survey of a 7,000-square kilometer region, for uranium and thorium deposits, in cooperation with the National Department of Mineral Production and the state Geological Surveys."

"It has also acquired a 21-inch cyclotron in the United States, and has started building a huge 170-inch synchro-cyclotron, at the Rio de Janeiro Naval Arsenal."

"It has taken preliminary measures for the installation of a pilot-plant for the production of uranium."

"By mutual agreement with the Bolivian authorities, and the Brazilian Physical Research Center, a cosmic ray study center is being maintained on mount Chacaltaya, in the Andes."

Further interesting aspects of the Message to Congress will be discussed in the next issue of the BRAZILIAN BULLETIN.

Listings of Pegged Rate Imports Set

Schedule of Priority Items Issued by Superintendency of Currency and Credit

(*From Page 1*)

mission on foreign trade, and such rules as may be issued by this Council;

4) The Council will study the granting of licenses for import at official currency rates, involving priority in granting of exchange coverage; for establishments for the manufacture of goods such as may replace licensable imports, or which are made for export. The Council will study the investment of currency taking into account the duration and productivity of the project;

5) The CEXIM, when granting import licenses for goods for re-ale, will establish conditions under which the importer shall pledge that he will resell the goods at a reasonable price;

6) These instructions shall be effective until June 30, 1953."

An itemized list of the products referred to follows:

Livestock

Class 1. Cattle; cattle for breeding.

Raw Materials

Class 2. Raw materials, processed or unprocessed:

Guano; cantharides; glands and organs of animals, fresh, frozen or otherwise preserved, but not dried or as extracts; calves stomachs, dried or salted, to make rennet; linseed; roots or bulbs for medicinal uses; aniba; coco leaves; jaborandi leaves; juniper leaves; plants for transplanting; plant seeds; chemical pulp of timber or cellulose, not sulphate; tragacanth; gum arabic; pine resin; tragon or tragasol; shellac; manna; opium; natural barium carbonate; natural barium sulphate; arsenic sulphate; bi-fluorides of sodium and aluminum; borax, unrefined; natural asphalt and bitumen; sand, with exclusion of monazite sand and other sands considered as ores; infusorial earth; industrial diamonds; asbestos; high-

graphite; unrefined sulphur; feldspar; fluorspar; copper ores; lead ores; zinc sulphide (mock lead); other zinc ores; cassiterite (tin stone); other tin ores; chromite; other chromium ores; other metallic ores, non-ferrous; Chile saltpeter; natural calcium phosphates, not ground or crushed; ground or crushed natural phosphates; natural mineral fertilizers; iron and steel and their alloys, with certain exceptions; copper in ingots or cakes; processed copper, with certain exceptions; aluminum and its alloys, processed or otherwise, with certain exceptions; lead and its alloys, processed or otherwise; zinc and its alloys, processed or otherwise; nickel and its alloys, processed or otherwise; tungsten and wolfram; molybdenum; hemp; whole oil; unrefined codliver oil; lubricating oil, blended or not; lanolin; linseed oil; palm oil for metallurgy; coal, coke or coal briquette; petroleum, refined or not; gasoline and other motor fuel, including mixtures with gasoline; kerosene and other illumination oils; Diesel oil and other fuel oils; lubricating oils and greases; mineral jelly (vaseline), paraffin and other mineral waxes, with certain exceptions; other products derived from petroleum, coal or bituminous shale, except chemical substances; unrefined butane; unrefined propane; unrefined petroleum gases; unrefined gaseous hydro-carbons.

Foodstuffs and Beverages

Class 4. Foodstuffs and beverages:

Codfish; condensed milk; powdered milk; milk in tablets or any other solid shape; eggs for hatching; oats; wheat; barley; wheat flour; lactose; seed potatoes; fish meal (as fertilizer or for chicken feed).

Chemical or Pharmaceutical Products

Class 5. Chemical, pharmaceutical products and similar items:

Metalloids of the halogen group; metalloids of the oxygen group; carbon and metalloids of the carbon and nitrogen group; simple and rare bases (liquid or otherwise, with certain exceptions); alkaline metals; rare earth metals; other metals and metalloids; acid, anhydric and oxygenous compounds of metalloids, with certain exceptions; hydroxides, with certain exceptions; oxides; peroxides; bisulphides; sulphates and persulphates; alum, with certain exceptions; sulphites; hydrosulphites; hyposulphites; fluoric salts; chlorides; oxychlorides; hypochlorides; chlorates and perchlorates, with certain exceptions; bromides and other bromine salts; iodine salts; metallic salts and acids; nitrates; nitrites; carbonates; phosphates; arseniates; arsenites; cyanides, compounds or not; silicates, with certain exceptions; borates; inorganic chemical elements and products not listed above, with certain exceptions; phosphides; carbides, with certain exceptions; liquid air; acyclical products, saturated; acyclical products, unsaturated; cyclanes and cyclo-terpenes; aromatic essences; halogenous derivatives; nitrate and sulphonate derivates; saturated acyclical alcohols, monohydric, with certain exceptions; idem, unsaturated, with certain exceptions; acyclical poly-hydro alcohols, with certain exceptions; aromatic alcohols; saturated acyclical aldehydes, with certain exceptions; idem, non-saturated; aromatic and other cyclical aldehydes; alcohol-aldehydes, ethers, phenol and derivatives; aldehydes not listed above, halogenous, sulphurous or nitric derivatives; ketones, with certain exceptions; quinones; halogenous, sulphurous or nitric derivatives of the two last-mentioned items; oxyd ethers and their halogenous, sulphurous or nitro derivatives, with certain exceptions; saturated mono-acids, with certain exceptions; non-saturated acyclical mono-acids; acyclical poly-acids, with certain exceptions; aromatic mono-acids; aromatic poly-acids; acyclical alcoholic acids; cyclical alcoholic acids, phenol acids and other compounds of cyclical acids; formic esters; acetic esters, with certain exceptions; benzoic esters; salicylic esters; sulphuric esters; natural and synthetic hormones and other organo-therapeutical preparations; sulpha, combinations for medical uses, including injections; phosphoric esters; carbonic esters; acetates; lactates; citrates; naphtenates; amines and their salts; aminosacol, phenol, naphtol, aldehyde, etc.; imides and imines, their salts and other derivatives; phenols and alcoholic phenols; derivatives of phenols; heterocyclical combinations; carbohydrates, chemically pure; enzymes; alkaloids of the opium group; quinine; other alkaloids; serums, vaccines and other bacterial preparations; vitamins, their salts and derivatives; vitamins prepared for medical use, including injections; antibiotics and their derivatives and preparations; medicaments; preparations for surgery; tanning extracts; tannic acid and synthetic products for tanning; dyestuffs of vegetable origin; dyestuffs of animal origin, and natural shellacs; dyestuffs produced from tar and coal; prepared dyestuffs and pigments; dyestuffs for the glass and pottery industries; detergent and emulsifying products and products for lixiviation; manufactured fertilizers; insecticides and disinfectants, including those for medical use; caseine and caseinates; turpentine, except colophone; wood distillation products; colophone derivatives and derivatives of resinous tars; vegetable tars (wood tar); mineral tar; tar oils and their derivatives; activated carbon and other activated products; preparations for microscopic analysis and other scientific uses; products to speed up vulcanization, such as vulcanol, vulcasol and vulcator; products to remove scale from boilers; artificial and colloidal graphite.

Machinery and Vehicles

Class 6. Machinery and vehicles, spare parts and accessories.

Generators; apparatus for receiving and transmitting radio-telegraphy; idem for radio-telephony; radio equipment for air traffic; radar equipment; telephone equipment; telegraph equipment; valves and tubes, with certain exceptions; equipment for medical electricity and radiology; electrical equipment for illumination and signals of motor vehicles, airplanes, ships, excluding automobiles; electrical equipment for control and signals of railways and communications; electric transmission cables and wires; electricity generators, steam powered; steam turbines; motors for airplanes, including jet planes, and spare parts; Diesel motors, semi-Diesel motors and spare parts; electricity generators powered by internal combustion motors; hydraulic turbines; electric generators powered by hydraulic motors; electricity generators powered by wind mills; wind mills; farm machinery and agricultural equipment; harvesting machinery, reapers, binders, stackers and pickers; equipment for the dairy industry and for mechanical milking; machinery for apiaries and for germinating and hatching; drilling and mining machinery; equipment for the newsprint industry; metal-processing equipment; equipment for the food industry, with certain exceptions; machinery for the processing of vegetable oils; oil refinery equipment; tractors, except steam tractors; air or vacuum pumps; air and gas compressors; pulverizers for powdered or liquid materials, with certain exceptions; ball bearings, ball thrust bearings; axles, spur wheels, pulleys, and other transmission equipment for machinery; locomotives; accessories and spare parts for locomotives; automotive railroad cars for passengers or cargo; spare parts and accessories for railway cars; dismounted jeeps and spare parts for jeeps, with four-wheel drive, for rural uses; aircraft; spare parts and accessories for aircraft; motor ships of more than 500 tons; sailing ships of more than 500 tons; sailing ships of more than tons; dredges; cranes.

Manufactured Goods Classified According to Raw Materials Used

Class 7. Manufactured goods classified mainly according to raw materials.

Products for medical uses, surgery and hygiene; newsprint; cellulose for filtering; Portland cement, except hydraulic cement; glass for optical uses, unprocessed; glass items for laboratories and medical uses, graduated, calibrated or otherwise; carbon for electrical uses (electrodes, etc.); iron and steel plates and rolled iron and steel; stainless steel tubes; wire and rails; cables, ropes etc., barbed wire; agricultural implements; tools for turning and pressing; matrices, stocks and dies, and other tools with metal diamond surfaces or abrasive.

Other Manufactured Goods

Class 8. Sundry manufactured goods:

Microscopes, optical or electronic; instruments and apparatus for farming, hydrography, navigation, meteorology, hydrology and geophysics; drawing, calculating, measuring, calibrating and checking instruments; instruments for medical use, including dentistry and veterinary; orthopedic equipment; books and other printed matter, with certain exceptions; parachutes and other equipment for air rescue; diving equipment; gas masks.

NOTE

All material in this bulletin may be freely reprinted or quoted from. The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau may be credited as the source.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BRAZILIAN TRADE

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from businessmen in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. These inquiries are published as received and no representation is made as to standings of listed firms. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

BUYERS WANTED

CANNED "PALMITO" (HEARTS OF PALM). 10 to 20 thousand cases of 48 1-kilo cans each now available at Cruzeiros 10.00 per case f.o.b. Brazil. Ernesto Mueller, Caixa Postal 277, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

JALAP RESIN at Cruzeiros 200.00 per kilo, f.o.b. Brazil, for quantities of 200 kilos or more. Theodoro F. Sobral & Cia., Av. Getúlio Vargas 195, Floriano, Piauí, Brazil.

OCOTEA CYMBARUM (SASSAFRAS OIL). Cia. Comércio e Indústria Malburg, Caixa Postal 11, Itajaí, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

BRAZILIAN PARANÁ PINE, air dried, rough sawn, full-sized, perfectly squared, evenly sawn and free from blue stains, also **UNASSEMBLED BOXES** for **FRESH FRUIT,** of Brazilian Paraná Pine. Orders accepted for any sizes. Irmãos Iochpe, S.A., Indústria e Exportação, Caixa Postal 1870, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

MINERAL ORES, especially BERYLLIUM ORE, TANTALITE, COLUMBITE, FLUORITE and SCHEELITE, also MICA. Cia. de Mineração do Nordeste, Caixa Postal 57, João Pessôa, Brazil.

BRAZIL NUTS, BALATA, MASSARANDUBA, COCOA, HARDWOODS. Moeller Fischer & Cia., Ltda., Caixa Postal No. 2, Belém, Pará, Brazil.

HORNS, HORN TIPS, HORN PIECES FOR FERTILIZER MANUFACTURE, BEESWAX. Ponzoni, Mercantil e Importadora Ltda., Caixa Postal 8839, São Paulo, Brazil.

PIGSKINS, and **TANNED SKINS** in general. J. Barcellos Dias, Rua Senhor dos Passos 108, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RAW WOOL. Cooperativa Santanense de Lãs Ltda., Rivadavia Correia 1341, Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

HIDES, SKINS, CARNAUBA and **OURICURI WAX, SISAL, CAROÁ, PIASSAVA FIBERS, CASTORSEED, CASTOR OIL.** Comercial Smith da Bahia Limitada, Ed. Belo Horizonte, Sala 67, Rua Miguel Calmon, 37, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

BRAZILIAN COGNAC, VERMOUTH and RED AND WHITE WINES OF ALL KINDS. Machado Carneiro & Cia., Ltda., Caixa Postal 4869, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Prices and other details at the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau).

MAGNESITE. Antonio Oliveira Caldas, Caixa Postal 566, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

JALAP RESIN. Theodoro F. Sobral & Cia., Avenida Getúlio Vargas 195, Floriano, Piauí, Brazil.

200,000 GALLONS EDIBLE MOLASSES, canned or drummed, for part shipments during 1953. Baptista & Cia., Ed. Associação Comercial, sala 10, Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil.

DE LUXE FABRICS FOR DRAPERIES and **UPHOLSTERY,** also **PURE SILK FABRICS** for **NECKWEAR.** Irmãos Maksoud, Rua General Espírito Santo Cardoso 99/103, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

COTTON LINTERS, COTTON WASTE. Sales representatives required. Galbraith & Glycerio Ltda., Caixa Postal 1950, São Paulo, Brazil.

PUNCH MICA and DRY GROUND MICA. J. Cruz, Indústria de Minérios, Caixa Postal 573, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

RAW COTTON, SISAL FIBERS. Carvalho, Romero & Cia., Rua Visconde de Inhaúma 95, João Pessôa, Paraíba, Brazil.

KNOCKED-DOWN BOXES OF BRAZILIAN PINE, FOR PACKING FRESH FRUITS, SUCH AS ORANGES, APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, ETC. Sibisa Sirotsky Birmann, S.A., Caixa Postal 2133, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

LUXURY FURNITURE, of FINE BRAZILIAN TIMBERS, in SEMI-FINISHED STATE, for FINAL FINISH or VARNISHING to be APPLIED BY IMPORTER. Can be manufactured to importer's own designs. **W. HUFFENBAECHER & SCURACCHIO LTDA.,** Largo do Tesouro 16, 13.° andar, salas 133-134, São Paulo, Brazil.

CARNAUBA WAX, CASTOR BEANS, COW HIDES, WILD ANIMAL SKINS, OITICICA OIL, MINERAL ORES, Representações Gomes Limitada, Caixa Postal 904, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

TAPIOCA FLOUR, PEARL TAPIOCA, MANIOC MEAL, SAGO, SASSAFRAS OIL, MENTHOL CRYSTALS, DEMENTHOLATED OIL, COTTON LINTERS, Geismar & Cia., Ltda., Rua São Bento 329, 12.°, São Paulo, Brazil. Represented in U.S. by Geismar & Company, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York.

BRAZILIAN PINEWOOD, KNOCKED-DOWN PINEWOOD BOXES. Pagnoncelli, De Col Ltda., Caixa Postal 157, Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

ROUGH and FINISHED, SAWN PINEWOOD, PINEWOOD MOLDINGS. Fioravante Paese & Filhos Ltda., Rua S. Pedro 346, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

BAUXITE. Carlos Leite de Castro, Rua Emílio Ribas 55, Santos, Brazil.

PRECIOUS STONES. Adolf A. Milch, Avenida Rio Branco 151, S. 1109, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SELLERS WANTED

MACHINES for making **PAPER CLIPS.** Hans Gysin, Rua Cardeal Leme 72, ap. 101, Santa Tereza, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

REPRESENTATIVES

AUTOMOBILE PARTS, BICYCLES, PITCH, CAUSTIC SODA, REFRIGERATORS, KEROSENE, ELECTRIC FANS, RAW MATERIALS FOR TANNERIES, GALVANIZED SHEETS, etc. João Sebastião Filho & Cia., Rua Ruy Barbosa 131, Gravatá, Pernambuco, Brazil.

U. S. Representative for sales of **BRAZILIAN PINE LUMBER.** Indústria de Madeiras Esmeralda Ltda., Caixa Postal 13, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Representation is offered to U. S. capitalists seeking to make investments in Brazil, by A. V. Biondo, Caixa Postal 2229, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRAZILIAN COMPANY wishes to enter into negotiations with U. S. financiers interested in investing $500,000 to $1,000,000 in a sewing machine factory to be established in Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo. Rafael A. S. Araujo, c/o Morse, S.A., Rua Major Facundo 676, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Distributor of magazines and books seeks to import from U. S. books, magazines, newspapers, etc., and export to United States Brazilian magazines and books. Offers samples of main Brazilian magazines, on request. Would also handle copyright material and news stories and photos. Distribuidora Standard de Publicações, Ltda., Caixa Postal 2072, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.